## April 1, 1879.

Prof. W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the

Society's Menagerie during the month of March 1879:-

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March was 63, of which 28 were by presentation, 3 by birth, 22 by purchase, 7 were received on deposit, and 3 by exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removal, was 98.

The most noticeable additions during the month of March were

1. A young male of the Mule Deer of North America (Cariacus macrotus), obtained from Dr. J. D. Caton, of Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A., and received March 12. Through the kind intercession of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Judge Caton has been induced to send us our first example of this peculiar Deer, of which we may hope shortly to receive hinds also, by the aid of kindly promised assistance from the same influential quarter.

2. A male Sumatran Rhinoceros, deposited March 20th.

This is the first male of the Sumatran Rhinoceros that we have vet received, the examples previously exhibited in the Society's Gardens having been all of the female sex. In general appearance this specimen presents all the characters of the Rhinoceros sumatrensis as distinguished from R. lasiotis.

The Secretary read the following extracts from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Carl Bock, dated Padang Panjang, Sumatra, Jan. 24,

1879.

"The Capricornis sumatrensis, or 'Mountain-Antelope' as you very properly call it, I have been on the look-out for ever since I left Padang; I was told by several there it has never reached Europe alive. It is sparingly distributed over the mountains here in the highlands proper; the best district is Lolo, where I spent more than one month, and had two men all the time in the most inaccessible parts purposely to catch some 'Kambing-utan,' as the Malays call the animal. I succeeded in getting a young male of perhaps 10 to I have named him 'Lolo.' I give you an extract from 12 months. what I have noted down about the animal.

"The 'Kambing-utan' or wild Goat, when I first saw the animal, struck me as not being like a Goat at all; his form and outline more resemble that of a young Reindeer. He is a young male of perhaps ten months to a year old; his colour is jet-black; he has long coarse hair, and a mane of stiff hair of a whitish grey colour; the length of the hairs ranging from 3 to 4 inches. His ears are thinly covered inside with white hairs, on the outer side of brown colour, mixed with black; the ears are remarkably long and erect; when he listens he bends them quite forward past the horns; the latter are

straight, and from the root to about the middle there is a deep furrow in each. In the old animals the horns (of which I have several pairs) are curved, and halfway up are furnished with a number of rings, which, again, are striated longitudinally; the apex is quite smooth. All the horns I purchased were more or less covered with earth and bark firmly rooted between the wrinkles. The eyes have rather the appearance of revenge than that gentle and mild expression so common among the Deer. An inch below the eyes, in a lateral line, are on each side a glandular opening or lacrymal passage, from which now and then (especially when the animal is irritated) an oily substance of a white colour is secreted, which hardens and becomes dark when exposed to the air. My specimen has slight traces of a beard coming. I am told by the Malays that the old males have a long beard. His scrotum is large and covered with white hair. He is a powerful animal, but appears by no means very active, and moves about very slowly. In their wild state they live upon buds and leaves. I am trying to domesticate my specimen; he does not now get many leaves from the forest, but 8 or 10 pisangs a day; these he is very fond of. Before commencing to eat he blows and scents at the food for a few minutes. I have noticed that he does not drink any water; but I always let my cook throw a quantity of water over the leaves. I hope to procure a female as companion for him; then I think they will live in bondage, especially as they have been caught young. I have several persons in different parts of the highlands looking out for the Mountain-Antelopes, and have offered good rewards for a female; unless I move to another island I will bring the Kambing-utan to England under my own care, as 'Lolo' knows me pretty well, for I feed him every day."

Mr. Sclater exhibited the eggs of birds collected by the naturalists of the 'Challenger' Expedition, which had been arranged in order in 18 glass-topped boxes.

The whole series consisted of about 250 eggs referable, so far as

they could be determined, to about 50 species, as follows:—

## List of Eggs collected during the 'Challenger' Expedition.

a. Passeres.	No. of Eggs.
1. Phrygilus melanoderus (Q. et G.)? Falklands. 2. Turdus falklandicus, Q. et G.?, 3. Anthus correndera, Vieill,	2 2 2 2
b. Accipitres.	
4. Milvago australis (Gm.)?	2 2 2

c. Steganopodes.		No. of
	Locality.	Eggs.
7. Phalacrocorax verrucosus (Cab.)	Kerguelen.	10
8. Phalacrocorax albiventris (Less.)	Falklands.	$\frac{2}{1}$
9. Sula leucogastra (Bodd.)	Raine Island.	1 1
10. Sula eyanops, Sund.	"	1
11. Sula piscator (Linn.)	"	9
Sula, sp. inc.  12. Phaetou æthereus, Linn.	Bermuda.	4
13. Fregata aquila (Linn.)	Ascension.	5
d. Herodiones.		
14. Nyeticorax obscurus, Bp	Falklanda	2
14. Ny cheorax obscurus, Dp	Lamana.	_
e. Anseres.		
	Fallslands	9
15. Chloephaga magellanica (Gm.)	raikianus.	9
17 Tachveres cinereus (Gm.)	**	$oldsymbol{ ilde{2}}$
17. Tachyeres cinereus (Gm.)	Elizabeth Island.	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$
18. Querquedula eatoni, Sharpe	Kerguelen.	7
19. Querquedula flavirostris (Vieill.)	Falklands.	$^2$
20. Anas cristata, Gm	,,	2
f. Columba.		
21. Carpophaga rhodinokema, Sel	Admiralty Islands.	3
g. Gallinæ.		
22. Numida meleagris, Linn	Ascension.	2
ZZ. Italiaca mezoagito, zwim	2000201011	
h. Limicolæ.		
23. Chionis minor, Hartl	Kerguelen	8
24. Hæmatopus, sp. inc.	Falklands.	$\overset{\circ}{2}$
25. Gallinago frenata (Max.)?	21	$egin{array}{c} 8 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \end{array}$
24. Hæmatopus, sp. inc.         25. Gallinago frenata (Max.)?         26. Eudromias modesta (Licht.)	"	$^2$
i. Gaviæ.		
27. Sterna fuliginosa, Gm	Raine Island.	15
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		7
28. Sterna hirundinacea (Less.)	Elizabeth Island.	16
29. Sterna, sp. iuc	Herd Island.	1
30. Anous stolidus (Linn.)		9
31. Larus dominicanus, Lieht		$\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		
32. Larus, sp. inc	Laisianas.	$\tilde{2}$
33. Stercorarius antarcticus (Less.)	Nightingale Island.	$\overline{4}$
45 45 55	Falklands.	$^2$
34. Diomedea exulans, Linn		2 2 4 2 1 3 1 3 2
97 D'	Marion Island.	3
35. Diomedea, sp. inc.	. Nightingale Island.	1
36. ,,	Falklands	3
38. Majaqueus æquinoctialis (Linn.)	Kerguelen.	$\frac{3}{2}$
39. Œstrelata lessoni (Garn.)?		10
40. Daption capensis (Linn.)?	,,	1
41. Prion desolatus (Ĝm.)	"	21

42. 43.	Locality.  Pelecanoides garnoti (Less.) Kerguelen. ,, ,, Falklands.  Fregetta melanogastra (Gould)? Kerguelen. ,, ,, Falklands.	No. of Eggs. 1 2 1
45. 46. 47. 48.	j. Impennes.  Aptenodytes longirostris, Scop.  Aptenodytes, sp. inc. (?)  Eudyptes chrysolophus (Brandt)  Eudyptes chrysocome (Forst.)  Eudyptes chrysocome (Forst.)  Falklands.  Falklands.  Falklands.  Falklands.  Pygosceles tæniatus (Peale)  Spheniscus magellanicus (Forst.)  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""	1 5 2 4 2 6 7
50.	k. CRYPTURI.  Calodromas elegans (d'Orb. & Geoffr.) Falklands.	2

Mr. J. W. Clark, F.Z.S., exhibited a drawing of a species of

Lagenorhynchus lately taken off Ramsgate.

Mr. Clark described the coloration of the animal, which was a male, nearly if not quite adult; and showed that it agreed in the main with that of a young *Delphinus* described by him two years ago, and referred with some doubt to *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* (P.Z. S. 1876, p. 686).

Mr. St. G. Mivart, F.R.S., exhibited a figure of a Kestrel (Tinnunculus alaudarius) shot by the Marquis de Wavrin of Brussels, in the Ardennes, and preserved in his collection there. The bird had on each leg an extra toe, placed very high up, and provided with a long and quite straight and pointed claw.

The following papers were read :-

1. A Contribution to the Avifauna of the Sooloo Islands.

By R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Department of Zoology, British Museum.

## [Received March 18, 1879.]

The present collection was formed by Mr. F. W. Burbidge during a short stay in the Sooloo Islands, a most interesting locality to the ornithologist, and one of which very little is known. In my paper on Dr. Steere's collections from the Philippines, I noticed the four species of birds as yet recorded from the Sooloo Islands', and I ought to have added the common Artamus of the Indo-Malayan region, and a Cuckoo, both recorded by Peale from Mangsi.

In addition to the birds obtained by Mr. Burbidge, I have received

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Trans. Linn. Soc. n. s. i. p. 310.